

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

- against -

PINO BALDASSARRE,

Defendant.

11-CR-801-02

Statement of Reasons Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)(2)

FILED
IN CLERK'S OFFICE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y.
★ MAR 27 2013 ★
BROOKLYN OFFICE

JACK B. WEINSTEIN, Senior United States District Judge:

A sentencing court shall “state in open court the reasons for its imposition of the particular sentence.” 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c). If the sentence is not of the kind prescribed by, or is outside the range of, the Sentencing Guidelines referred to in Section 3553(a)(4), the court shall indicate the specific reasons for imposing a sentence different from that provided by the Guidelines. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)(2). These “reasons must also be stated with specificity in a statement of reasons form.” *Id.* Even though the Guidelines are now “advisory” rather than mandatory, *see United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 245-46 (2005), the sentencing court must still adhere to the requirements of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)(2). *United States v. Jones*, 460 F.3d 191, 197 (2d Cir. 2006).

The sentencing court’s written statement of reasons shall be “a simple, fact-specific statement explaining why the Guidelines range did not account for a specific factor or factors under § 3553(a).” *United States v. Rattoballi*, 452 F.3d 127, 138 (2d Cir. 2006). Such a statement should demonstrate that the court “‘considered the parties’ arguments’ and that it has a ‘reasoned basis for exercising [its] own legal decisionmaking authority.’” *United States v. Cavera*, 550 F.3d 180, 193 (2d Cir. 2008) (en banc) (quoting *Rita v. United States*, 551 U.S. 338, 356 (2007)) (alterations in original).

On August 20, 2012 Pino Baldassarre was convicted by jury verdict of all counts in a seven-count indictment. Count I charged that between March 2009 and April 2010, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, Baldassarre and his co-defendants conspired to commit securities fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1348, and to violate the Travel Act for the purpose of commercial bribery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1952 (a)(3)(A). *See* 18 U.S.C. § 371 (“Conspiracy to Commit Offense or Defraud the United States”). Counts II through VI charged that in 2010, Baldassarre and his co-defendants knowingly and intentionally attempted to commit securities fraud in connection with the purchase and sale of common shares of Dolphin Digital Media, Inc. (“Dolphin”), in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1348. Count VIII charged that between April 8, 2010 and April 13, 2010, Baldassarre and the co-defendants intentionally used the mail and facilities in interstate and foreign commerce for the purpose of carrying on unlawful activity, specifically commercial bribery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1952 (a)(3)(A), 2.

Baldassarre was sentenced on March 11, 2013. The proceeding was videotaped in order to develop an accurate record of the courtroom atmosphere, as well as the factors and considerations that a district court must evaluate in imposing a sentence in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). *See In re Sentencing*, 219 F.R.D. 262, 264-65 (E.D.N.Y. 2004) (describing the value of video recording for the review of sentences on appeal).

The court finds the total offense level to be 28 and defendant’s criminal history category to be I, yielding a Guidelines range of imprisonment of between seventy-eight and ninety-seven months. The defendant disputed the application of an eighteen-point offense level enhancement for losses exceeding \$2.5 million in connection with the offenses. *See* U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(1)(J); Sentencing Hr’g. Tr. at 3-33, Mar. 11, 2013; Government’s Letter Regarding Sentencing as to Pino Baldassarre, at 4-7, Mar. 8, 2013, ECF No. 136. For the reasons stated

orally on the record, the 18-point enhancement applies. *See* Sentencing Hr'g. Tr. at 30-31. Baladassarre and his co-defendants intended and reasonably expected losses of between \$3 million and \$4 million through their criminal activity. *See id.*; U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(1), Application Note 3 (“[L]oss is the greater of actual loss or intended loss.”).

Counts I and VII each carry a maximum term of imprisonment of five years. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 371, 1952 (a)(3)(A). Counts II through VI each carry a maximum term of imprisonment of twenty-five years. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1348. Each count supports a maximum fine of \$250,000. *See id.* § 3571(a), (b)(3). Forfeiture is required of any property derived from the proceeds traceable to the violation of the charged offenses. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C); 21 U.S.C. § 853(p), 2461(c).

Baldassarre was sentenced to one year and one day imprisonment and three years supervised release. A special assessment of \$700 was imposed. Forfeiture in the amount of \$26,610 is ordered. Restitution is not required. No fine is imposed.

Respectful consideration was given to the Sentencing Guidelines, the Sentencing Commission’s policy statements, and all other factors listed under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) to ensure that the sentence was “sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes” of sentencing. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The court imposed a non-Guidelines sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and *Booker*.

The court considered the “nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant.” 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1). The crimes of which the defendant was convicted are serious. Baldassarre was the Chief Executive Officer of Dolphin and held substantial stock in the company. Beginning in March 2009, after Baldassarre separated from Dolphin, he and his co-defendants, Malcolm Stockdale and Robert Mouallem, devised a scheme

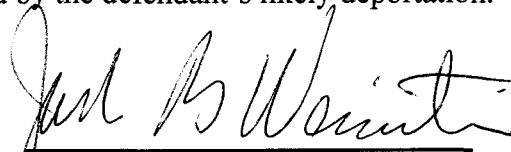
to sell Baldassarre's and Stockdale's shares in Dolphin at inflated prices. Their plan involved unloading the stock into the brokerage accounts of unsuspecting clients, paying a kickback to an undercover federal agent who would appear to purchase the shares for the client accounts. Mouallem's role was to broker these trades on behalf of Baldassarre and Stockdale. The three defendants conducted five "test transactions" through which they sold a portion of the stock owned by Baldassarre and Stockdale and paid kickbacks to the undercover agent. Baldassarre intended to liquidate his holdings in the company. He and his co-defendants expected losses to innocent investors of at least \$3 million to \$4 million.

Other considerations support the imposition of a non-Guidelines sentence for defendant Baldassarre. He was born in Toronto, Canada and raised by hard-working parents under middle-income socioeconomic circumstances. He immigrated to the United States in 1995 and resides here as a lawful permanent resident. Baldassarre enjoyed a close relationship with his parents and sister, all three of whom passed away within the last six years. His sister died prematurely of cancer. Baldassarre himself has suffered from several serious physical ailments. He underwent surgeries for colon cancer and a complete knee replacement within the last five years.

The defendant has a Masters in Business Administration Degree as well as an undergraduate economics degree. For the last thirty years he has been steadily employed in the information technology sector. His wife of twenty years and extended family, with whom he remains close, are supportive. The defendant has also made many positive contributions to society throughout his adult life, including taking regular care of his elderly neighbor and assisting a local businessman during a time of immense financial difficulty. *See Sentencing Hr'g. Tr. at 71-99.*

The sentence reflects the seriousness of the offense. It will help promote respect for the law and provide just punishment. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A). The court would impose the same sentence whether or not the 18-point offense level enhancement applies for the amount of losses at issue in this case. *See* Sentencing Hr'g. Tr. at 112-13.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(B), there are two important factors to be considered by the sentencing court: general and specific deterrence. General deterrence is achieved primarily by the term of incarceration. Those in the financial industry must know that the commission of securities fraud for pecuniary gain at the expense of innocent investors will result in incarceration. Specific deterrence will be achieved by the defendant's likely deportation.



Jack B. Weinstein
Senior United States District Judge

Dated: March 21, 2013
Brooklyn, New York